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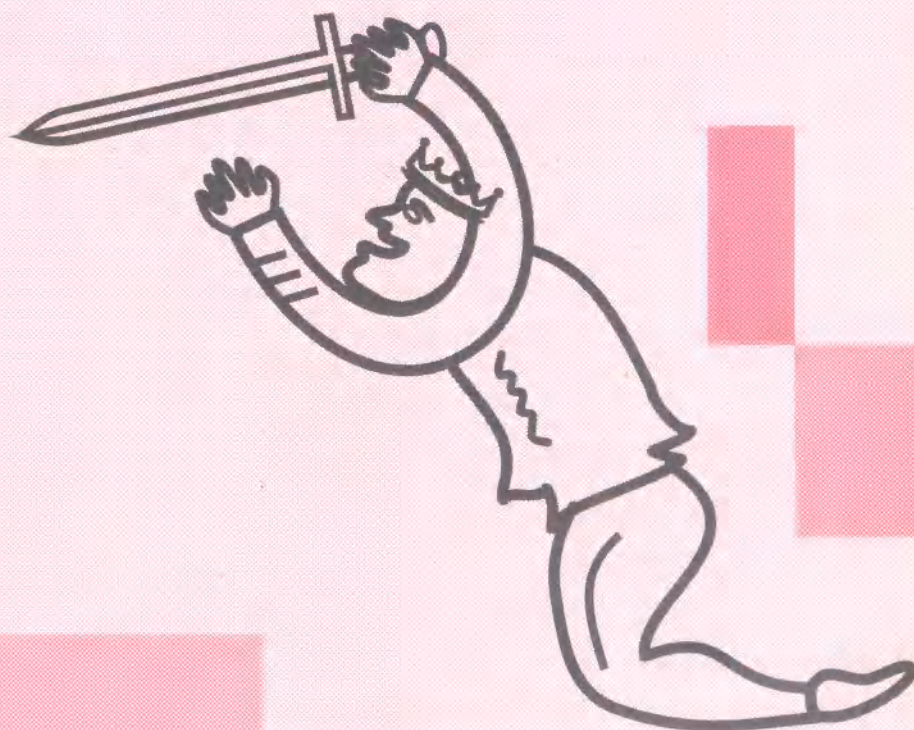
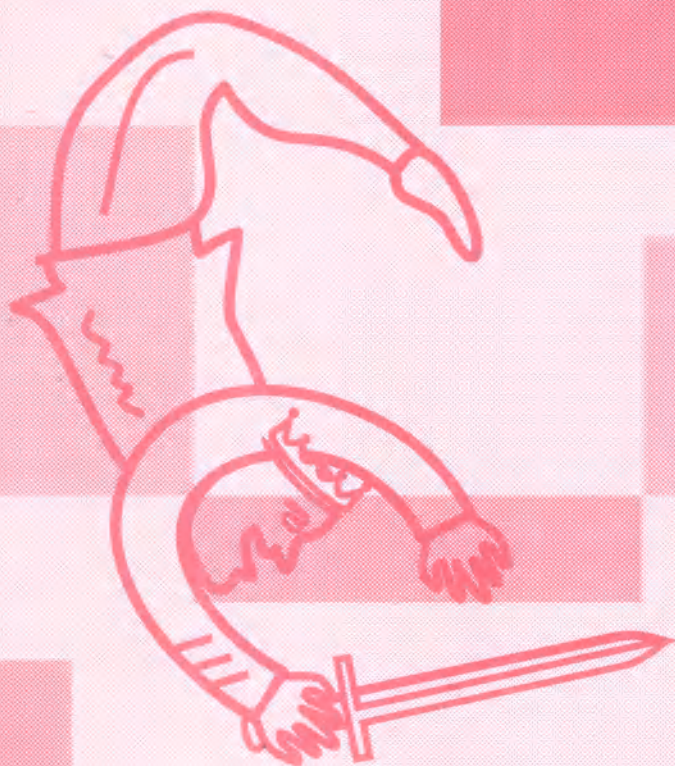
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# INSIDE CHESS 7





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April 19, 1993

Volume 6, Issue 7

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# Garry Speaks

**“The public will always know who the real champion is, because he plays for the biggest money.”**

by Jules Welling

“The match for the world championship is the key event in chess and therefore, it should be run by professionals and not by amateurs. That is the only reason that Nigel Short and I have founded the Professional Chess Association (PCA). We might have different motivations, but for me, it is clear that both FIDE and the GMA don't have the know-how to organize such a match properly. It is not for the benefit of the two of us that we have taken this step, it is for the benefit of chess in general.”

It is Monday, March 15. The location is the town hall in Linares, Spain. World Champion Garry Kasparov, who has just won the Category 18 tournament a convincing 1.5 points ahead of Anatoly Karpov and Viswanathan Anand, is giving a press conference.

**Kasparov:** “Winning here in Linares was very important to me. In the beginning I was tortured by the flu, but during the tournament I recovered and my play became better and better. Step-by-step, Linares has become the most important tournament in the world. It used to be the Interpolis tournament in Holland, but now it surely is Linares, definitely since Tilburg switched to the so-called knockout system. Linares still is a classical round-robin and the one who wins here is entitled to call himself the world champion in tournament play. I can guarantee you that winning this tournament can only be compared to becoming World Champion. I had not played for quite some time, but here I regained my old self-confidence.”

**Are you now concentrating on the next match for the title against Englishman Nigel Short?**

**Kasparov:** “That is correct, but we need a whole new setup for that. During the last matches mistakes have been made

and we have to avoid them this time and that is why we need a professional organization. The whole system is 45 years old and out of date. We tried to bring professionalism into chess by founding the GMA, but it did not work out, because the GMA had no professional management. And what about FIDE? Well, FIDE is an organization for amateurs that is paralyzed by its own bureaucracy. It is simply not suited to organize such a main event and that is why Nigel and I decided to do it our way, without FIDE and without the GMA. It is our task and goal to bring chess to the masses, to make it front-page news and to achieve that you need professionals, people who have access to the big media.”

**If you and Short decide to go your own way, FIDE is forced to organize a match between Jan Timman and Anatoly Karpov for the world title.**

**Kasparov:** “I am well aware of the fact that the FIDE rules say so, but in my opinion it is the worst thing that FIDE can do. But don't get me wrong, if FIDE wants to do so, let it be. Timman or Karpov as World Champion, do you think that the public would accept that? Both were eliminated in the Candidates matches. But if FIDE wants to create a situation like in boxing with several world champions, it is okay with me. The public will always know who the real champion is, because he plays for the biggest money. It is just as simple as that.”

**But Fischer and Spassky played for more money than is offered for your match against Short.**

**Kasparov:** “That was a match with sentimental value, but it had nothing to do with the world title. Retaining your title by beating someone who is one hundred on the rating list? Come on, let us stick to serious matters! And have you seen the games?”

**So you and Nigel are willing to create a schism in the chess world?**

**Kasparov:** “No, not at all. We are only trying to have the match for the world title organized in a professional way. If a compromise can be reached, it is okay with me, but I don't see a way to do so. FIDE is only interested in the match because of the money that is involved for them. So Nigel and I will do it our way, because we feel responsible to the general chess public

and if we succeed the whole chess world will benefit from it. One might think that we do this because of our own interest, because of the money, but that is not true. We have a mission and that simply is to popularize chess all over the world. The money is only a tool to attract publicity.”

**Does Short have a chance to beat you?**

**Kasparov:** “Honestly speaking, no. I stated earlier: ‘It will be Short and it will be short.’ Well, I stick to that statement. Short beat Timman. So the first part of my prediction already came true. In fact, I believe that there will be no fight about the title. I surely will win, but I consider it my duty as World Champion to win convincingly and show the world some exciting chess. That is my obligation of which I am fully aware. I have given up all my political ambitions for the moment to concentrate on the match with Short.”

**Is he the most dangerous opponent at this moment?**

**Kasparov:** “No, I don't think so. Anand would have been a more dangerous player to deal with. He [has] made big progress in recent years and has had consistently good results. He still is making progress and probably will be my next challenger. He surely would have been the most difficult opponent at this moment, but he was eliminated by Karpov, so that problem solved itself. In the future Vladimir Kramnik, potentially the most gifted player of the moment, might become a serious opponent, but not yet. And the computer? Come on! If Bent Larsen can beat the most advanced version, the so-called Deep Blue, why should I be afraid of the machine? No, I don't expect any trouble from the computers. They are a big help as archives, but that is all. I know that it was rumored that I would play a match in Las Vegas against this Deep Blue, and indeed, there were some initial talks, but it never materialized in an official bid.

Anyway, I am prepared to play both men and machines. I think that I can bring my title to the next century, but in a proper, and that means professional, way. I talked here in Linares with FIDE President Florencio Campomanes and I get the idea that even he understands by now that we cannot promote chess in an amateuristic way.” ■

# World Championship Update

## It's All Set

● A March 30 (AP) report out of London said that *The Times of London* had won the right to stage the Kasparov-Short match for \$2.53 million. The match, to be known as *The Times* World Chess Championship, would be held in September in London's 1,100-seat Savoy Theater. An exact starting date had yet to be determined.

## Return to Diktat?

● A March 30 (Reuters) story from Moscow reports that Anatoly Karpov accused Kasparov of starting a row that could plunge the chess world into anarchy. Karpov said in an interview that Kasparov, like champions of the past such as Emanuel Lasker and Jose Raul Capablanca, was bent on dictating his own terms for the title match.

"We are now threatened with a return to the times of complete anarchy and boundless diktat by the current champion," Karpov told the Russian newspaper *Trud*.

"Only he intends to decide when and whom he wants to play — and on conditions chosen by him. As far as I understand, most leading world Grandmasters do not support this initiative," Karpov said.

Karpov said chaos and conflict were afflicting Russia, the strongest chess nation, as well as affecting the international running of the game. "A real wave of anarchy is building up. A struggle is going on for power over people, for the right to take decisions and control of

finances. And this battle is spreading, both on the international level and in Russia itself."

As for his playing Jan Timman for the FIDE title, Karpov said he had not been officially informed of FIDE's decision in this area.

## Now It's Really All Set

● In a March 31 story in *The Times of London* Literary Editor Daniel Johnson announced that *The Times* and the Dutch firm Teleworld had just successfully won the right to co-sponsor the match.

Garry Kasparov was quoted from Helsinki as saying: "We are going to have a great championship. *The Times* will be a credibility card for us in this venture. It is a great success for chess, because for the first time in history we will be tied to a great name. This co-operation will change the future history of chess."

According to *The Times*, Kasparov had discussed the decision many times with Nigel Short and they are in total agreement. "It is the only way to fight for the future of chess."

The article also mentioned that the proposed match was getting a mixed response from "senior grandmasters" and that British Champion Julian Hodgson had characterized Short's behavior as "unbelievable."

## Not Quite All Set, But Close

● The next day (April 1) Ian Katz in the *Guardian* quoted a story in the *Evening Standard* to the effect that lawyers

for both Kasparov and Short denied that an agreement had been reached. The *Standard* claimed that the players had merely agreed to "negotiate with the *Times* for two weeks." The *Standard* also mentioned that it was a partner in a rival sponsorship group called The London Chess Group.

## The Stuff That Dreams Are Made Of

● Raymond Keene, chess correspondent for the *Times*, dismissed the *Evening Standard's* claims as "mendacious." Keene said that "barring some remarkable accident," the *Times* would be hosting the championship in London as planned. "Of course, all the oxygen in this room could collect in one corner and I could be asphyxiated, but that's not very likely."

## "They're Both Kind Of Right"

● Short's representative declined comment on the no-final-deal story, but did say: "If they were wrong, I might comment."

Kasparov's manager, Andrew Page, said, "They're both kind of right, but they are bidders bidding and it sounds to me like they are continuing the struggle."

Finally, the *Times* editor, Peter Stothard, quoted Kasparov as reiterating his support for the *Times* bid and said: "I am confident that following the players' agreement in principle... the final details will be resolved as planned in the next few weeks." ■

## An Embattled FIDE Strikes Back

23 March 1993

### FIDE PRESS RELEASE

As a result of the meeting of the FIDE President with World Champion Garry Kasparov in Linares on 5 March and after consultations with the City of Manchester, and in the spirit of FIDE's principles and in the worldwide interests of chess, FIDE had resolved to grant an extension from 5 March 1993 to 5 pm (Swiss time) today, 23 March 1993, for the players to confirm to FIDE their readiness to play the World Championship Match.

### Title of World Champion Now Vacant

That deadline has lapsed. Under FIDE regulations Garry Kasparov and Nigel Short have forfeited their rights as World Champion and Challenger, respectively. By operation of the regulations, the title and positions of World Champion and Challenger, respectively, are now vacant and there are new contenders for the title of World Champion.



## A Return to World Champion's Dictatorship?

FIDE has received overwhelming expressions of support from federations and grandmasters the world over for the maintenance of an orderly structure for the world championship cycle and chess in general. There is no support for a breakaway body that, to date, has no legal status, and [for] any attempt to run a world championship on pre-1948 lines, wherein effectively, the champion could determine his opponent and the terms upon which he is prepared to play.

FIDE had similar problems in the previous cycle where FIDE arranged for Lyon, France, to organize the 1990 match. Kasparov originally said he would not play and then brought New York to agree with Lyon with a small increase in the prize fund. The original Lyon bid was close to the final prize fund of SFr 4,100,000.

To avoid these problems, FIDE reached an Agreement with the Grandmasters Association (GMA) to provide a proper framework for channeling proposals from grandmasters. At the time the Agreement was negotiated, Kasparov was the GMA president. He subsequently resigned as GMA president and then formed another organization, the Chess Union International in Moscow, which he forgot as he dallied with the Professional Chess Association.

### Kasparov's Meddling Has Damaged Bidding

When it came to the 1993 match, there were two bidders in October 1991: from Rabat, Morocco, for SFr 5,818,000 and from Intermark Group for SFr 5,600,000 for a match in Los Angeles. However, after the bids were opened and announced, Kasparov publicly said he would not play in Morocco, thereby damaging that bid, which was then withdrawn. The only bid remaining was a bid from Intermark unsupported by a bank guarantee. Intermark was involved with Kasparov who strongly pressed FIDE to proceed with that bid rather than start again.

### Kasparov-supported Bid Collapses

Kasparov was confident that he would be able to raise funds in the United States for what was then described as commercial bidders, as opposed to public funds. That came to nothing. Intermark Group then requested to transfer the venue to Canada with mainly government funds. Intermark proposed to lower the prize fund to 3 million Canadian dollars. Kasparov maintained his staunch support for the Intermark Group.

FIDE asked the opinions of the players remaining in the cycle. By fax on 3 November, Timman commented: "The Moroccan bid was withdrawn without a satisfactory explanation. However, it was clear that Mr. Kasparov's ill-advised political statements had a strong influence on this decision. A government-supported bid is obviously discredited by strong statements from an actual World Champion. In my opinion, the burden is on Mr. Kasparov. If he still supports the original L.A. bid, he should be asked to put up the remaining prize money that is still missing from the original bid."

By fax on 6 November from Athens, Short stated: "I am utterly opposed to any reduction in the World Championship prize fund in my capacity as a potential finalist and as the newly-elected GMA president."

In a fax on 4 December 1992, Mr. Kasparov stated: "Whatever the chess world's opinion of me, there can be no doubt that my presence in a chess event is the only guarantee of financial backing; despite this, the current economic plight of the major nations in the world has meant that to raise the millions targeted for the Championship has proved to be a hard task. Nonetheless, we have every indication that such sponsorship will be confirmed from Canada within hours of your receipt of this letter. Any attempt by FIDE at this stage to take unilateral action in seeking a new organizer or direct sponsorship will not receive my cooperation. I believe that my presence in the Championship will be an essential element of any fund-raising attempt and I hereby put you on notice that precipitate action . . . may jeopardize my participation in the event."

The Intermark bid in Canada also collapsed and they withdrew on 5 December 1992. FIDE, therefore, restarted the bidding process.

### Kasparov Interferes with Barcelona

Interest was reported in the Spanish press for a bid from Barcelona for \$4 million. On 15 December, Mr. Kasparov wrote to the prospective Barcelona bidders that "I believe that I can also speak for Mr. Jim McKay of the Intermark group in assuring you that, so long as certain existing financial outlays can be covered, we will be happy to work with you and your sponsors. Intermark is still the official organizer." Kasparov stated that he "will not support any new bid that is made without my express previous consent." Kasparov added that "all of this is a matter of cooperative negotiation outside of FIDE."

Although it was reported in the Spanish press that Barcelona was submitting a bid, they eventually did not. We wonder why? Because of "cooperative negotiation outside FIDE?" Kasparov, after failing with Intermark and disappointing Barcelona, while encouraging Santiago de Compostela (in a bid by F. Marcote, organizer of the Kasparov Chess Schools), did not give full support, because he wanted the match under his friends in London.

Just before the Short-Timman Candidates Final, Kasparov stated on television that it was difficult to find sponsors for the 1993 match, because the match would be one-sided and not interesting. It is quite clear from what he said to third parties that Kasparov was talking down the value of the match against Short once the identity of the Challenger was known, and [Kasparov], in fact, specified a figure of one million pounds to Manchester for the purse.

A decade ago, the 1983 FIDE Congress in Manila raised the minimum prize fund to one million Swiss Francs. For the record, the historical figures are:

1978 Baguio	SFr 1,054,350
1981 Merano	800,000
1984 Moscow	1,000,000
1985 Moscow	1,600,000
1986 London/Leningrad	1,800,000
1987 Sevilla	2,854,286
1990 New York/Lyon	4,100,000

The prize funds of the last two matches are considerably in excess of the market figures Kasparov has been talking about in context of the 1993 match.

The conclusion is that the bidding process has been damaged by Kasparov's continuous meddling and changing of his position, which has hindered rather than helped maintenance of a reasonable purse. He wanted to be world champion and world chess body head at the same time, so that he can control the conditions of the World Chess Championship Match. He disgusted his colleagues in the GMA. They did not support him. Then he quit. Now he is on that track again.

### **Short Resigns as GMA President**

As far as Short is concerned, he inherited the position as President of the GMA and might have been expected to support the role of that organization in relation to the World Chess Championship. But, in fact, he resigned as President of the GMA the day before the press release was given announcing the formation of the so-called Professional Chess Association.

At the meeting of the FIDE President with Kasparov in Linares, Kasparov admitted that he had been fully consulted about the bids and had agreed, though

begrudgingly, to play in Manchester. He said he felt uncomfortable with the stance he was taking because of his previous agreement with the President in a telephone call to Jakarta. But as far as he was concerned, "Business is business." It has been impossible to have any further communication with Short, because he has deliberately made himself incommunicado since 22 February.

In the negotiations with Kasparov, FIDE has attempted to resolve any problems on the basis that the match will be played in Manchester. But it has proved completely impossible to have any meaningful negotiations with the other parties, not least because they keep changing their position, and the organization, Professional Chess Association, does not legally exist.

FIDE has published in full and disseminated to the public the bids received on or before 22 February from Santiago de Compostela, Manchester, IMG/Channel 4 and a so-called London Chess Group headed by Matthew Patten. Only two bids were valid and supported by bank guarantees. The bid of the City of Manchester, England, with a prize fund

of SFr 2.538 million was supported by an irrevocable bank guarantee from the Cooperative Bank. Santiago de Compostela, Spain submitted a bid with a prize fund of SFr 1 million supported by a bank guarantee from the Banco de Galicia, but of course, their prize fund suffered by comparison.

These were the only two valid bids supported by an independent bank guarantee for the prize fund. They fulfilled all other FIDE requirements and they agreed to fully comply with FIDE regulations regarding the match. On 23 February, FIDE announced that the successful bidder for the World Chess Championship Match was the City of Manchester, England, with a prize fund supported by an irrevocable bank guarantee.

### **Short: "Right, Okay, I Can Do That"**

FIDE called Short in Cannes on Sunday, 21 February. He said that he would be travelling by car on Monday en route to Athens via Florence and could not yet give us a phone number where we could reach him. When asked to call on Monday, 22 February, to be updated on new bids, if any, Short promised, "Right, okay,

I can do that." Kavalek confirmed that Short knew that was "the crucial day." Short did not call FIDE and we tried to find him through the British and Italian Chess Federations and his mother-in-law in Athens.

Short had asked that the bids be submitted to his second and representative, Lubosh Kavalek. This was complied with and communications were sent to Kavalek's fax number in Virginia, USA. Kavalek commented on 23 February that Manchester's was the only acceptable bid with a bank guarantee. On the invalid IMG/Channel 4 bid, Kavalek said "Do you know who is behind this bid? Keene."

### **Profit Motive Behind Breakaway**

The press release from Simpson's-on-the-Strand of 26 February announcing the new Professional Chess Association originally came from the fax number of Keene dated 25 February without any heading on the paper and giving contact names of Dominic Lawson and Raymond Keene. Keene was a candidate for FIDE General Secretary who withdrew at the last minute in the face of a rout in the 1986 FIDE elections. That one of the bidders should be a party to the breakaway shows the profit motive behind their move.

### **BCF Expresses Full Support to FIDE**

On 15 March, British Chess Federation President John Poole issued the following press release: "The British Chess Federation support Federation Internationale des Echecs in its effort to stage the 1993 World Chess Championship in Manchester between Grandmasters Kasparov and Short, and urges the World Champion and his official Challenger to reconsider their position in respect of this match."

### **Short Refuses Dialogue**

The FIDE President met with Kasparov again on 16/17 March in London in the presence of Manchester officials to try to resolve the matter. It was agreed to meet again on Saturday, 20 March in London together with Short, who later refused to attend.

After further negotiations through a conference telephone call of the President from Athens, 10:30-11:00 pm (Greek time) of 19 March with Mr. Kasparov in Moscow, Manchester

Deputy Chief Executive Mr. Howard Bernstein in Manchester, and Kasparov's American lawyer Mr. Bob Rice in New York, it was agreed that Kasparov would talk alone with Short to convince him to play in Manchester, which had arranged for substantial additional funds for the players from the TV coverage of the match. In that conference telephone call, Kasparov said they would change the name, since "the name of the Professional Chess Association is tainted."

### **Hijack by Blackmail**

It was agreed that Kasparov would meet with the President in London on 21 March. Instead, he sent his New York lawyer, Bob Rice, and it proved impossible to find a basis for agreement.

Rice insisted the FIDE President sign a statement forever handing over the rights for the World Chess Championship and its qualification phases to the Association of Chess Professionals (yet another new organization). The President was completely unable to agree to this.

Kasparov's and Short's relationship with prospective members of their new Association may go the way of their relationship with the GMA.

### **Kasparov—Negotiating in Bad Faith**

Kasparov stated at their press conference yesterday, 22 March, that it has been his plan since 1988 to take the World Chess Championship outside FIDE. After his talks with the President in Linares, Kasparov told Reuters on 6 March that this was only a business deal, but all the time this was in his agenda and all the time he was negotiating in bad faith.

Both Kasparov and Short have publicly stated that business is business. Yes, but for themselves. FIDE protects the interests of all players worldwide.

The 1993 World Chess Championship is the culmination of a 3-year cycle of qualification tournaments and matches to determine the Challenger. Short's legitimacy as Challenger is only by reason of the FIDE cycle process. The 1990-1993 World Chess Championship cycle started from national championships around the world, to Zonals, Interzonals, Candidates Round 1, Quarterfinals, Semifinals and Final, leading to the World Chess Championship Match.

FIDE President Campomanes said, "Nigel Short has shown a great disregard for the system that nurtured him from child prodigy to world challenger."

As stated in previous press releases, FIDE has legal title to the World Chess Championship and FIDE has instructed the firm of Clifford Chance, London solicitors, to take legal steps to protect those rights.

FIDE profusely thanks Manchester and the British Chess Federation for their unwavering support.

In accordance with regulations, FIDE shall invite former World Champion Anatoly Karpov of Russia and former Candidates Finalist Jan Timman of the Netherlands to contest the 1993 World Chess Championship Match. ■

# Nana Ioseliani Upsets Zsuzsa Polgar

by IM John Donaldson

Few doubted that 24-year-old GM Zsuzsa Polgar would be the next Women's World Champion when she breezed through the Candidates tournament last November. She finished a full three points ahead of her nearest challenger by scoring 12.5 from 16. The finals match with distant second-place finisher WGM Nana Ioseliani (31) of the Georgian Republic seemed a formality to be disposed of before the showdown for the women's title with China's Xie Jun.

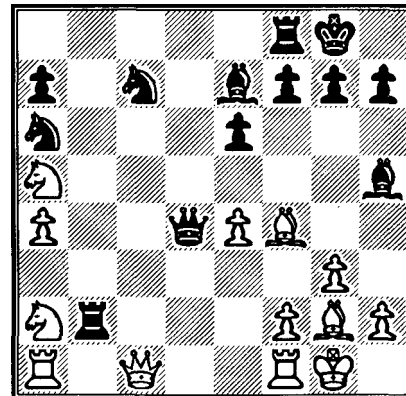
Keeping this in mind, the results of the Women's Candidates will turn more than a few heads. The eight-game match was held February 13 to 28 in Monaco with Dutch patron Joop van Oosterom putting up the 150,000 Swiss Franc (\$105,000) prize fund. At the beginning things went Zsuzsa's way. Five games in, with a lead of 3.5-1.5 and needing only one point from the final three games, the eldest of the sisters Polgar had done nothing to disprove the prognosticators, but then disaster struck. Ioseliani, a longtime challenger for the women's title, showed her excellent fighting spirit to score wins in games six and eight to tie the match.

What can one say about such a surprising result? Certainly there can't be much doubt that Zsuzsa is the stronger player. Polgar's FIDE rating is 2560, a full 100 points more than her rival, but the Georgian WGM is hardly a weak player. Since winning the Rio de Janeiro Interzonal in 1979 at 17, she has been a regular contender for the Women's World Championship. Back in 1988 she narrowly lost (8.5-7.5) to Maya Chiburdanidze in a title match.

Nana's competitive qualities are of a very high level as a look at the current cycle will confirm. At the Women's Candidates tournament in Shanghai she only

just advanced by nudging out fellow countrywoman Maya Chiburdanidze on tiebreak. In this match she was down 2-0 and three times she succeeded in winning games when she was on the brink of elimination.

When one considers that matches have a special quality of their own — quite distinct from tournaments — the final result becomes more understandable, especially bearing in mind the pressure Zsuzsa must have felt at being the clear favorite and the tradition of the Polgar clan in its maiden entry into the Women's World Championship cycle. The average



This move stops Black's threat of 18...Rxf2 and starts off a wide-ranging

## Women's Candidates Final

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>		
<b>WGM Nana Ioseliani</b>	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	OT	0	1	0	1	2
<b>GM Zsuzsa Polgar</b>	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	OT	1	0	1	0	2

length of the games was over 60 moves, which is both a testament to the players' fighting spirit and a possible explanation for some of the blunders in this match.

SL 3.4 Slav D16

WGM Nana Ioseliani  
GM Zsuzsa Polgar

Monaco (6) 1993

1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.c4 dxc4 4.Nc3 c6 5.a4 Bg4

Varying from the second and fourth games where she played 5...Bf5. This could be part of normal match tactics, where openings are changed to keep the opponent off guard, or Zsuzsa was dissatisfied with the position she received in game four and hasn't found an improvement.

6.Ne5 Bh5 7.g3 e6 8.Bg2 Bb4 9.Nxc4 Nd5 10.Qb3 Na6?! 11.O-O O-O 12.e4 Ndc7?! 13.Bf4 Rc8 14.Na2! Be7 15.Qxb7 Qxd4 16.Na5 Rb8 17.Qxc6 Rxb2 18.Qc1!?

series of complications.

18...Ba3! 19.Qc4 Qb6 20.Qc3 Rxa2?!

This is flashy, but 20...Bc5!? with ideas like 21.Nc4 Bxf2 + 22.Kh1 Bd4 23.Qe1 Rxa2! might well have been better.

21.Nc4!

And not 21.Rxa2 which is met by 21...Bb4.

21...Qb4 22.Qxb4 Nxb4 23.Rxa2 Nxa2 24.Nxa3 Na6 25.Nb5 Rc8 26.Nxa7 Rc4 27.a5 Rc5 28.Bd2 f6 29.Rb1

Here 29.f3 was probably better. Now Black starts to get counterplay.

29...Rc2! 30.Be3 Nc3 31.Ra1?!

Another inexactitude. Correct was 31.Rb6 Nc5 32.g4! (32.Bxc5?? Ne2 + mates) 32...Bxg4 33.f3.

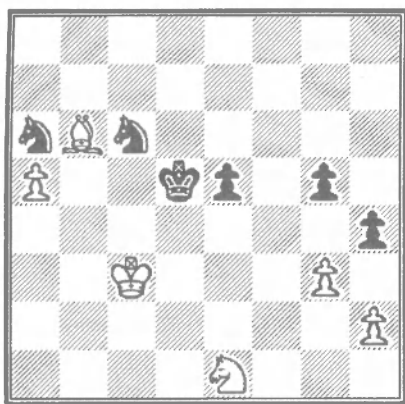
31...Be2! 32.Rc1 Rxc1 33.Bxc1 Bd3 34.Be3 Nxe4 35.Bf1 Bxf1 36.Kxf1 Kf7 37.Ke2 Ke8 38.Kd3 Nd6 39.Nc6 Kd7 40.Nd4 e5 41.Nc2 Kc6 42.f4 Kd5 43.fxe5 fxe5 44.Bb6 Kc6 45.Kc3 Nc8 46.Bd8 Kc5?!

Here 46...Nc5 was a better try.

47.Ne1 Kd5 48.Nd3 Na7 49.Bb6 Nc6



50.Kb3 g5 51.Kc3 h5?! 52.Ne1 h4?



The advance of Black's pawns has only made them easier to attack.

53.gxh4 gxh4 54.Nf3 h3 55.Ng5 Nd4 56.Kd3 Nb4 57.Ke3 Nbc2+ 58.Kd2 Nb4 59.Bxd4 exd4 60. Nxb3 Ke4 61.Nf2+ Kf5 62.Nd3 Na6 63.Kc2 Ke4 64.h4 Kf5 65.Kb3 Kg4 66.Kc4 Kxh4 67.Kb5 Nb8 68.Kb6 1-0

SL 8.5 Semi-Slav D45

GM Zsuzsa Polgar  
WGM Nana Ioseliani

Monaco (7) 1993

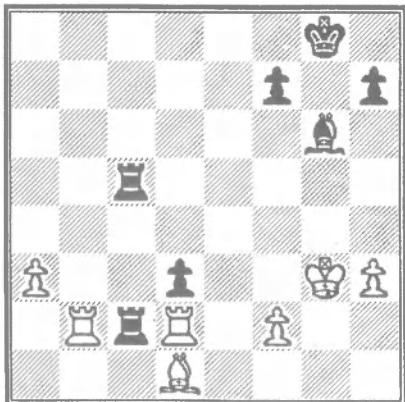
1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 c6 4.e3 Nf6 5.Nf3 Nbd7

Choosing her opponent's own weapon. Zsuzsa and her sister Zsafia often play the Meran.

6.Qc2 Bd6 7.b3 O-O 8.Be2 dxc4 9.bxc4 e5 10.O-O Re8 11.Rd1 exd4 12.exd4 Nf8 13.Ne5 Qe7 14.Bf4 Ne6 15.Qd2 Nxf4 16.Qxf4 c5 17.Nb5 cxd4 18.Nxd6 Qxd6 19.Nd3 Qxf4 20.Nxf4 g5 21.Nh5 Nxb5 22.Bxb5 Rd8 23.Rab1 Be6

On 23...b6? White has 24.Bf3 Rb8 25.Bd5!

24.Rxb7 Bxc4 25.a3 d3 26.h4 gxh4 27.Rd2 Rac8 28.Bg4 Rc5 29.Rxa7 Rd4 30.Bd1 h3 31.gxh3 Be6 32.Kh2 Bf5 33.Rb7 Rh4 34.Bb3 Bg6 35.Bd1 Rbc4 36.Kg3 Rc2 37.Rb2



Nana Ioseliani

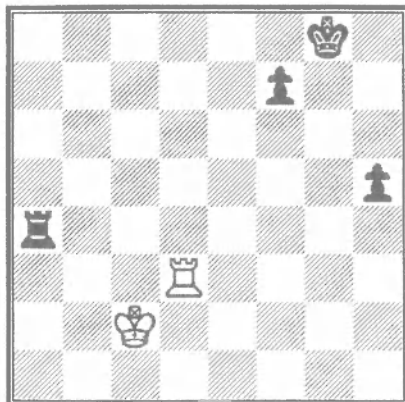
37...R2c3?

Since White wasn't threatening to capture on c2, keeping the tension in the position with 37...Kg7 would have been better. Note that 37...Rxd2 38.Rxd2 Rc2 fails to 39.Bxc2 dxc2 40.Rd8+ Kg7 41.Rc8. After 37...Kg7 White has no easy way out of her difficulties: (1) 38. Kf3 Rxb2 39.Rxb2 Bh5+; (2) 38.Kf4 Rxb2 39.Rxb2 Rc2 and the f-pawn falls; (3) 38.Bf3 Rxd2 39.Rxd2 Rc2 40.Rd1 Ra2 and the a-pawn falls.

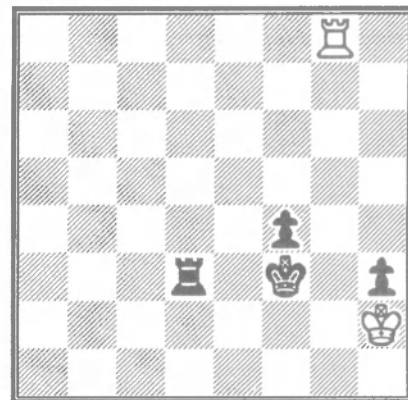
38.a4 Rg5+ 39.Kf4 Rcc5 40.Ra2 Rce5 41.Bf3 h5 42.h4 Ref5+ 43.Ke3 Rg1 44.Bb7 Rb1 45.Bg2 Rb4 46.f4 Ra5 47.Bc6 Ra6 48.Bd7 Re4+ 49.Kf3 Rd4 50.f5 Bh7 51.Bc8 Ra5 52.Ra3 Rc5 53.Ke3 Rxh4?

Missing a simple win by 53...Rd8 54.Rg2+ Kf8 55.Bb7 Re5+ 56.Kd2 Rb8 or 54.Bb7 Re5+ 55.Kf4 Rxf5+ 56.Ke3 Ra5.

54.Bd7 Re5+ 55.Kxd3 Rd5+ 56.Kc2 Rxd7 57.Rxd7 Bxf5+ 58.Rdd3 Bxd3+ 59.Rxd3 Rxa4



60.Kd2 Re4 61.Rd5 h4 62.Kd3 Rg4 63.Rh5 Kg7 64.Ke3 Kg6 65.Rh8 Kg5 66.Kf3 Rg3+ 67.Kf2 Kg4 68.Rh7 Rf3+ 69.Kg2 Rg3+ 70.Kf2 f5 71.Rg7+ Kf4 72.Ra7 Rd3 73.Ra4+ Kg5 74.Kg2 f4 75.Ra8 Rd6 76.Rg8+ Rg6 77.Ra8 Kg4 78.Ra7 Re6 79.Rg7+ Kf5 80.Ra7 Re3 81.Ra8 Rg3+ 82.Kf2 Rd3 83.Kg2 h3+ 84.Kh2 Kg4 85.Rg8+ Kf3



86.Ra8 Ke2 87.Ra2+ Ke1 88.Ra1+ Rd1 89.Ra3 Ke2 90.Ra2+ Kf3 91.Ra8 Re1 92.Ra7 Re3 93.Rf7 Ke4 94.Ra7 Kd3 95.Ra4 Rf3 96.Ra3+ Ke4 97.Ra4+ Kf5 98.Ra8 Rd3 99.Ra7 Kg4 100.Rg7+ Kf3 101.Ra7 Re3 102.Rf7 Re5 103.Ra7 Re8 104.Ra6 Rd8 105.Ra7 Rf8 106.Ra3+ Kg4 107.Rxb3 f3 108.Rg3+ Kh4 109.Rh3+ Draw

A narrow escape for Zsuzsa and a serious disappointment for Nana who now had to win the eighth game to force the match into overtime.

QO 17.5 Queen's Gambit D06

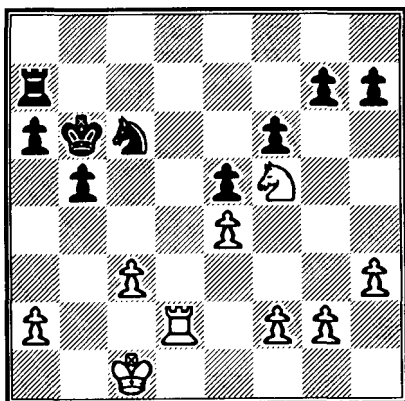
WGM Nana Ioseliani  
GM Zsuzsa Polgar

Monaco (8) 1993

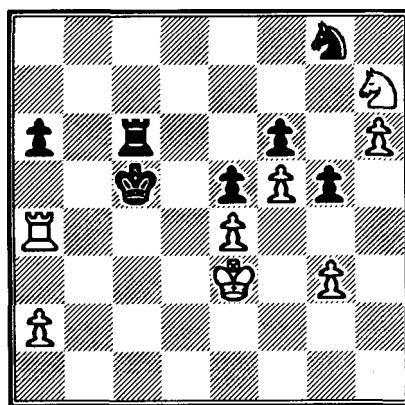
1.d4 d5

Keeping their record intact. Each game so far had opened 1.d4 d5 or had soon transposed.

2.Nf3 c5 3.c4 cxd4 4.cxd5 Nf6 5.Qa4+ Qd7 6.Qxd4 Qxd5 7.Nc3 Qxd4 8.Nxd4 Bd7 9.Ndb5 Kd8 10.Be3 Nc6 11.h3 a6 12.Bb6+ Kc8 13.Na3 e5 14.Nc4 Be6 15.e4 Bb4 16.O-O-O Bxc3 17.Nd6+ Kb8 18.bxc3 Nd7 19.Be3 Kc7 20.Bc4 Bxc4 21.Nxc4 f6 22.Rd2 b5 23.Nd6 Nb6 24.Bxb6+ Kxb6 25.Nf5 Rhd8 26.Rhd1 Rxd2 27.Rxd2 Ra7



28.h4 Rf7 29.h5 Kc7 30.h6 g6 31.Ng7 Re7 32.Rd3 Nb8 33.c4 bxc4 34.Rc3 Kd6 35.Rxc4 Nc6 36.Kd2 Rf7 37.Ke3 Rf8 38.g3 Rb8 39.f4 Ne7 40.Ra4 Ra8 41.f5 g5 42.Rb4 Kc6 43.Ne6 Rc8 44.Rc4+ Kd6 45.Ra4 Rc6 46.Nf8 Ng8 47.Nxh7 Kc5



48.Nxg5! Nxh6 49.Ne6+ Kb5 50.Ra3 Rc2 51.Kd3 Rg2 52.Nc7+ Kc6 53.Rc3+ Kb7 54.Nd5 Ng4 55.Rc7+ Kb8 56.Rf7 Rxc3+ 57.Kc4 Ra3 58.Nxf6 Nf2 59.Kd5 Rxa2 60.Kxe5 a5 1-0

## NEXT MONTH:

### SOMETHING QUITE DIFFERENT

Hint: The truly brave refuse them in front of a firing squad.

According to FIDE regulations, the players then played two tiebreak games at a time limit of 60 moves in 45 minutes followed by 20 moves every 15 minutes thereafter (the first eight games were played at 40/2 followed by 20/1). The first mini-match ended 1-1 with Zsuzsa winning the first game and Nana taking the second.

After tossing for colors the players resumed play the next day. Once again Zsuzsa won the first game and needed only to draw the final game, but was unable to do so. With the score now 6-6 FIDE rules called for a decision by a drawing of lots and Nana proved to be the lucky one. Not the most satisfactory way to end a match, but there is a precedent. In 1983 in Velden, Austria, Vassily Smyslov also advanced against Robert Hubner by non-chess means—in this case a spin of the roulette wheel in a local casino. A memorable pure chess tiebreaker, Kevin Spraggett's victory over Andrei Sokolov in Saint John was finally decided when the Russian hung his Queen in a 15-minute game after five straight draws.

The match between Xie Jun and Ioseliani is scheduled to be played this summer in Spain with a record prize fund of 400,000 Swiss Francs (\$280,000). The winner of the 16-game match will be the first to score 8.5, with Xie Jun keeping the title in the event of a 8-8 tie. ■

# Reuben Fine

(1914–1993)

by IM John Donaldson

One of the last of the pre-World War Two stars is gone. Dr. Reuben Fine, who from 1936–1945 was one of the top contenders for the world title, died on March 26 at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Medical Center in New York City at the age of 79. His son Benjamin attributed the death to pneumonia contracted after a stroke.

Fine was born on October 11, 1914, and lived his early life in the slums of the East Bronx. According to his best game collection *Lessons From My Games* (later retitled *A Passion for Chess*), Reuben learned the moves from an uncle when he was eight, but not until the spring of 1929, shortly before his graduation from high school, did he enter the Marshall and Manhattan Chess Clubs. As his studies at college came easy, Fine spent much time at the two great chess clubs. The rapid-transit tournaments at the Marshall Chess Club, and “pots”, three-cornered affairs at the Manhattan, both played at ten seconds a move, proved excellent training and helped to hone his legendary prowess at quick chess.

## Paid Dues as a Houseman

In the early 1930s he was a houseman at chess parlors in Manhattan and Coney Island—taking on all comers for small stakes. Later, having made his mark in Europe, Fine established himself as an excellent writer on the game. Such classics as *Basic Chess Endings*, *Ideas Behind the Chess Openings*, *Practical Chess Openings* and the best-selling introductory primer *Chess the Easy Way* are still read today.

Fine relates that after his debut in the bigtime at Pasadena 1932, where he

scored a credible 5-6, including a draw with Alekhine, he realized the need to study as well as play. With few books available in English, he learned German especially to have access to the wealth of literature in that language. Books like Tarrasch's *Dreihundert Meisterpartien*, Reti's *Die Meister des Schachbretts* and Nimzovich's *Mein System* plus Alekhine's works were eagerly devoured. Having added some theoretical knowledge to complement his practical experience, Fine was ready to take the chess world by storm.

## Quit At the Top

Like Bobby Fischer after him, Fine relinquished chess when he was at his peak. But while Fischer first demonstrated his superiority by winning the World Championship, Fine never followed up on his great tie for first with Paul Keres in the Netherlands at the AVRO tournament in 1938. When he chose to not participate in the 1948 World Championship tournament, Fine left the chess world with one of its great unanswered questions.

A victim of circumstance—the life of an American chess professional was much too precarious to support a family in the 1940s—Fine tried all sorts of ways to stay in chess before returning to school and earning a doctorate in psychology from the University of Southern California. He soon became a successful psychoanalyst.

It's not possible to give justice to all of the triumphs in Fine's career, but here are some of the highlights:

1st place: Hastings 1935-36, Zandvoort 1936, Amsterdam 1936, Stockholm 1937, Moscow 1937, Leningrad 1937, Margate 1937 (1-2), Ostende 1937 (1-3), AVRO 1938 (1-2).

Fine was equal third at Nottingham in 1936, second at Semmering-Baden in 1937, and a member of three U.S. World Championship Olympiad Teams (Folkestone 1933, Warsaw 1935 and Stockholm 1937).

He was undefeated in match play with wins over H. Steiner (twice), Dake, Horowitz and Stahlberg, plus a draw with Najdorf. Besides the World Championship crown, only the U.S. Championship title eluded him.

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**“My chief objective was always precision, wherever that would take me.”**

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Fine described his style as follows: “Through Lasker I came to know Steinitz . . . These two men had the most marked influence on my style because of the orderly, logical character of their play . . . I modeled my play after theirs.” He did not, however, neglect the other greats. “From Capablanca I try to absorb the virtue of simplicity; from Alekhine, the speedy way to win a won game; from Rubinstein, the supreme art of endgame play; from Nimzovich, how to be unorthodox.” Summing up, he explained, “My chief objective was always precision, wherever that would take me.”

The following game from the U.S. Championship of 1944, where Fine was second behind Arnold Denker, is an excellent example of his pragmatic style. Having obtained a small advantage out of the opening (two Bishops and space), Fine, like a master alchemist, trades this in for a more durable positional advantage (better pawn structure and Bishop



versus Knight), and finally, like Houdini, manages to conjure up a mating attack with some incredible calculations.

SL 4.5 Slav D17

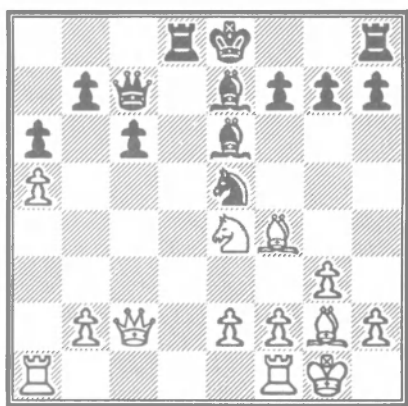
GM Reuben Fine

NM George Shainswit

U.S. Championship 1944

Notes to this game are based on those appearing in *The Yearbook of the United States Chess Federation 1944* and *A Passion for Chess*.

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 c6 3.d4 d5 4.Nc3 dxc4 5.a4 Bf5 6.Ne5 Nbd7 7.Nxc4 Qc7 8.g3 e5 9.dxe5 Nxe5 10.Bf4 Nfd7 11.Bg2 Be7 12.O-O Be6 13.Nxe5 Nxe5 14.a5 a6 15.Ne4 Rd8 16.Qc2

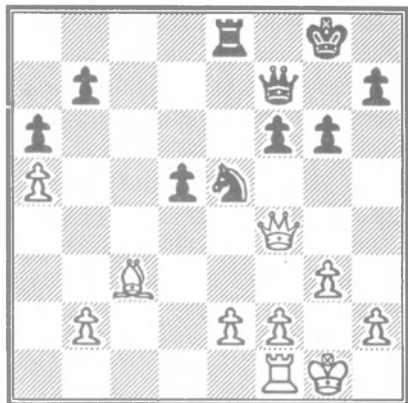


"White has come out of the opening with a small, but tangible, advantage. Black's queenside pawns are blocked, and his position remains cramped." — Fine.

16...O-O 17.Ng5 Bxg5 18.Bxg5 f6 19.Bf4 Rfe8 20.Be4 g6 21.Bd2

"Now that the long diagonal has been shorn of most of its defenders, the Bishop will try to take possession." — Fine.

21...Bd5 22.Be3 Bxe4 23.Qxe4 Qf7 24.Rad1 Rd5 25.Rxd5 cxd5 26.Qf4



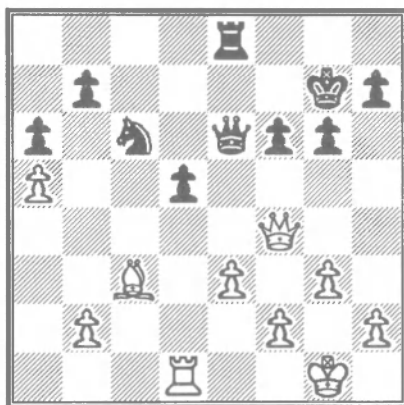
The advantage that White had out of the opening has been transformed. With



Fine (r) analyzing with Herman Steiner

the worse minor piece and a vulnerable isolated d-pawn, Black must be very careful.

26...Nc6 27.e3 Kg7 28.Rd1 Qe6?



Overlooking the following combination—which is very easy to overlook! Before making his next move, Fine had to foresee many variations, some of which run more than a dozen moves long. Note that even after the improvement 28...Rd8 White is still much better with 29.g4!

29.Rxd5! Qxd5 30.Qxf6 + Kh6 31.Qg7 +

"To gain time." — Fine.

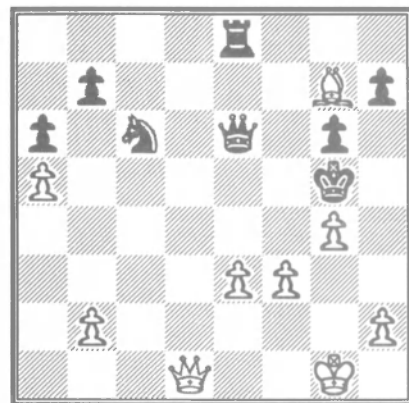
31...Kg5

Black is compelled to repeat moves. If 31...Kh5 32.h3! is conclusive. For example, 32...Ne5 33.Qxh7 + Kg5 34.f4 + Kf5 35.fxe5 Qd1 + 36.Kf2 Qc2 + 37.Ke1! Qc1 + 38.Ke2 Oc2 + 39.Bd2 wins.

32. Qf6 + Kh6 33.Qf4 + Qg5

On 33...g5 White plays 34.Qf6 + Kh5 35.h3! Re4 36.Qg7 h6 37.g4 + Rxd4 + 38.hxd4 + Kxd4 39.Qxh7 with a winning ending.

34.Bg7 + Kh5 35.Qf3 + Qg4 36.Qd5 + Qf5 37.Qd1 + Qg4 38.f3 Qe6 39.g4 + Kg5



40.Kg2!!

Not an easy move to have foreseen when playing 29.Rxd5!

40...Qxe3 41.h4 + Kxh4 42.Qh1 + 1-0

# Inside News

7

## Short Reports from Around the World

### Baltimore, Maryland

February 27 and 28 were designated U.S. Team Championship Days by Baltimore Mayor Kurt L. Schmoke, while **Bonin the USA**, led by IM Jay Bonin and sponsored by the Nassau County Chess Club won the 1993 U.S. Amateur Team Playoff Championship. It was held at the HarborView Marina and Yacht Club which sponsored this playoff between the winning teams from four regional events held February 13-15 (see IC 6:5:22). In the past, the Championship had been conducted by telephone or modem. The generosity of HarborView allowed the contestants to meet face-to-face under regular tournament conditions.

**Bonin** (Flushing, NY), **Mark Ritter** (Baldwin, NY), **Harold Stenzel** (New Hyde Park, NY) and **D. O'Neil** (Huntington, WV) represented the East.

In the first round of the round-robin playoff, the East beat the South by a 3-1 score, while the West trounced the Midwest by the same margin. The second round saw two drawn matches (East-West and Midwest-South), setting up dramatic, all-out efforts by the East and West in the final round. The West gave it a good shot, defeating the South 3-1, but the East nearly swept the Midwest, 3.5-0.5, winning the playoffs by a scant half-a-point.

*Courtesy of the USCF*

### Austin, Texas

IC congratulations go out to Alexey and Doug Root. On March 9 their first child, **Clarissa Esther Root**, was born. If there are genes for chess, Clarissa received a double dose. Her mother was the 1989 U.S. Women's champion, and her father is an IM and former Southern California champion. What's more, she was born on Bobby Fischer's birthday!

### Visalia, California

The California North vs. South match, held March 14, ended in a 30-30 tie. The South won the first round, 17-13, but lost the second by the identical score. The North's IM Marc Leski defeated Javier Torralba 2-0 on first board.

### Linares, Spain

IM Jack Peters, in his weekly column in the *Los Angeles Times*, quoted Garry Kasparov, who had just won in Linares, "I will play five games in the French national league, and maybe a training match, but I do not want to play too much before my match with Short."

### New York, New York

A major chess auction will be held on April 29 at the Metropolitan Arts and Antiques Pavilion at 110 West 19th Street. Among the items featured are chess sets, chess art, books and memorabilia. For more information call (212) 463-0200 or FAX (212) 463-7099.

### Needham, Massachusetts

GM Alexander Ivanov was the winner of the 4th Nor'easter Open, held February 5th-7th. The Siberian native's score of 4.5/5 earned him \$1,100. Among Ivanov's victims were SMs Charles Hertan, Igor Foigel and David Griego.

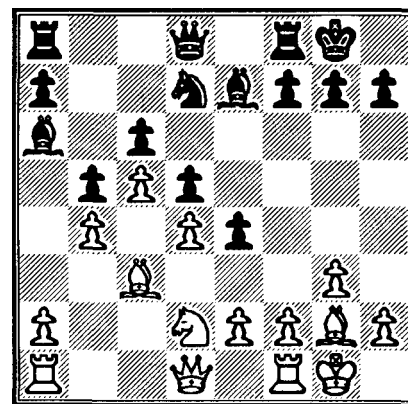
Tying for second at 3.5, good for \$525 apiece, were GM Alex Fishbein and SM Mikhail Braude. The event, organized by Gus Gosselin and directed by John Tempesta and Robert Messenger, was quite strong, but only attracted 116 players.

### QI 5.3 Queen's Indian E15

SM David Griego  
GM Alexander Ivanov

*Needham 1993*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.g3 Ba6 5.b3 Bb4+ 6.Bd2 Be7 7.Bg2 c6 8.Bc3 d5 9.Ne5 Nfd7 10.Nxd7 Nxd7 11.Nd2 O-O 12.O-O b5 13.c5 e5 14.b4 e4



15.Nxe4 dxe4 16.Bxe4 Bb7 17.Bg2 Qc7 18.Qb3 Kh8 19.e4 f5 20.d5 Bxc5 21.bxc5 Nxc5 22.Qb4 Nxe4 23.Bxe4 fxe4 24.d6 Qd7 25.Rad1 Rf7 26.Rfe1 Re8 27.Re3 Kg8 28.Rd2 Rf5 29.Bd4 a5 30.Qb3+ Kh8 31.Qc3 c5 32.Bxg7+ Qxg7 33.d7 Rd8 34.Qxa5 Rxd7 35.Rxd7 Qxd7 36.Qc3+ Qd4 0-1

### Books

*Chess Informant* has recently expanded its list of titles. Starting with *Chess Informator* in 1966, the Yugoslav company, now doing business out of Hungary and Cyprus, added books on the opening (*ECOs*), middlegame (*Encyclopedia of Chess Middlegames/Combinations*), and endings (*Encyclopedia of Chess Endings*). The newest venture is devoted to the opening, but in a much more specific way than the *ECO's*. Currently available are monographs on the **Marshall Attack** (C89) by GM Anand (\$19.90), the **Advance Caro-Kann** (B12) by GM Seirawan (\$11.90) and the **English**

(A29) by GM Kortchnoi (\$14.90).

These attractively produced flexi-covered books are much more up-to-date and in-depth than the *ECO*'s. For example, while the second edition of *ECO*, Volume C, offers 10 pages on the Marshall Attack, Anand's work has 175! The first 129 pages consist of the typical *ECO* format with opening theory presented in columnar form followed by footnotes. The remainder contains 100 specially selected, unannotated games. No bibliography is provided, but the material is current through 1995, albeit November of last year.

This new concept by *Chess Informant* is a most welcome addition to the bulging warehouse of chess theory. While the *ECO*'s are good basic reference works, they take so long to produce that they are often dated from day one. These new monographs, languageless like all *Chess Informant* products, look like an excellent way to bridge the gap between the immediacy of *Informants* and the depth of *ECO*'s.

## Budapest, Hungary

The Central and Eastern European Zonal (for Bulgaria, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Poland and the Czech Republic), held March 3-14 in the Hungarian capital, was divided into two 12-player round-robins of approximately equal strength—the first three in each group qualified for the Interzonal.

In group one, pre-event favorite Bulgarian GM Kiril Georgiev (2660) was an easy winner, scoring 8 from 11. A bitter fight over second and third led to a four-way tie at 6.5 among GMs Judit Polgar, Alex Wojtkiewicz and Lubomir Ftacnik and IM Jacek Gdanski. A playoff will be held to see which two players advance. If Judit goes forward, she will be the first woman ever to play in an Interzonal.

Other scores: 6. GM Adorjan (HUN) 6; 7-8. FM Rasik (CZR) and GM Suba (ROM) 5; 9-10. GM Ermenkov (BUL) and IM Kolev (BUL) 4.5; 11. GM Sax (HUN) 4; 10. IM Cosma (ROM) 3.

The second group was again dominated by Bulgaria, a traditional chess power, which exceeded normal expectations in Budapest. Bulgarians Veselin Topalov and Vasil Spasov tied for first at 7.5-3.5 to earn tickets to Biel, Switzer-

land, where the Interzonal will be held this July. The final qualification spot was taken by the grand old veteran Lajos Portisch, who at 56 is almost 40 years older than Topalov! Zsuzsa Polgar, having been eliminated in the Women's World Championship cycle, tried her hand against the men in Budapest. Her score of 50% was quite respectable, but not close to qualifying.

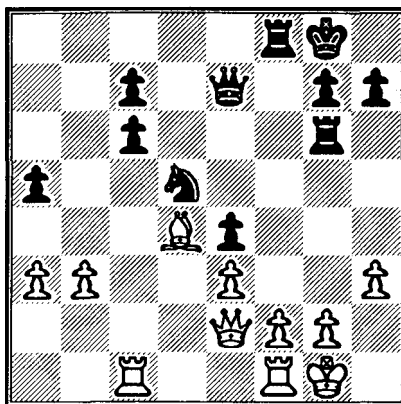
Other scores: 4-6. GMs Stohl (SLO) and Chernin (HUN), IM Haba (CZR) 6.5; 7. GM Z. Polgar (HUN) 5.5; 8. IM I. I. (RO\*) 5 9-10. IM K. (POL) and Marin (ROM) 4.5; 11. IM Gazik (SLO) 3; 12. IM Sznapi (POL) 2.

## EO 5.5 English A28

GM Alexander Chernin  
GM Zsuzsa Polgar

Budapest 1993

1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Nf3 Nc6 4.e3 Bb4 5.Qc2 Bxc3 6.Qxc3 Qe7 7.d3 d5 8.cxd5 Nxd5 9.Qc2 O-O 10.a3 a5 11.b3 Bg4 12.Be2 Rad8 13.O-O f5 14.h3 Bh5 15.Bb2 e4 16.dxc4 f4 17.Nf5 Bx2 18.exxc6 bxc6 19.Qxe2 Rd6 20.Rac1 Rg6 21.Bd4



21...Rf3! 22.g3 Qh4 23.Kh2 Rgxg3! 24.fxg3 Qxg3+ 25.Kh1 Qxh3+ 26.Kg1 Rg3+ 27.Kf2 Qh4! 28.Rh1 Rh3+ 0-1

## Long Beach, California

The Chess Palace February Championship, held February 6-7, was won by IM John Watson. The 41-year-old authority on the English opening, who has just returned to tournament play, showed no ill-effects from his long layoff, scoring 3.5 from 4 against good opposition. Tying for second at 3-1 were SM Mark Duckworth and NMs Javier Torres and Thomas Wolski.

## SL 3.3 Slav Gambit D24

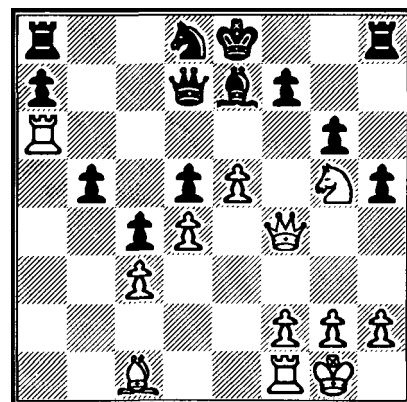
IM John Watson  
NM Javier Torres

Long Beach 1993

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 dxc4 5.e4 b5 6.e5 Nd5 7.a4 e6 8.axb5 Nxc3 9.bxc3 cxb5 10.Ng5 Bb7 11.Qh5 Qd7 12.Be2 Bd5 13.Bf3 g6 14.Qg4 Nc6 15.O-O

This may be a novelty. Theory gives 15.h4 and 15.Bxd5.

15...h5?! 16.Qf4 Nd8 17.Ra6! Be7 18.Bxd5 exd5



19.e6! fxe6 20.Qe5 Rg8!? 21.Nxe6 Nxe6 22.Kx6 Kf7 23.Nf1 Kf8 24.Kx6 Kf7 25.Rf3+ Kg8 26.Bh6 1-0

## Pleasantville, New York

Pace University, in conjunction with the Hudson Chess Club of Scarborough, NY, will host a major international chess tournament April 13-23 on the university's Pleasantville campus.

The Hudson International will feature eight Grandmasters—Kaidanov, Yermolinsky, Shabalov, Wojtkiewicz, Benjamin, Hellers, Akopian and Goldin, the last two named have yet to be confirmed—plus IM Alex Sherzer, runner-up at the 1992 U.S. Championship and FM Dan Edelman. For more information contact Ken Ramley at (914) 941-5267.



# CHESS NOTES

ALL replies should be addressed (with appropriate numerical reference) to Mr. Winter at:

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47 chemin de Hauts-Monts,  
CH-1247 Anieres, Switzerland  
Fax # (022) 751 30 52

Please remember to direct responses to Mr. Winter exclusively. Responses sent to **Inside Chess** may not be forwarded.

## 1949. Bronstein's book

David Bronstein's book on the Candidates' tournament in Zurich, 1953 is regarded as a classic, and it is therefore of interest to note his comments in an interview with Antonio Gude on pp.38-42 of the March 1993 issue of the *Revista Internacional de Ajedrez*. Bronstein declared:

"Most of the nice words and elegant expressions in the book overall are the work of Vainstein . . . Of course, the analysis and technical concepts are mine, as are the views on my rivals, but it may be said that a large part of the ex is by Vainstein. Also, it is a book for which I

do not have particular affection, because it reminds me of a tournament that was very special in a negative sense. Things happened there that I should like to forget . . . We shall discuss that another time. I do not wish to be more specific for the moment."

## 1950. Second-hand books

Sought: recommendations for reliable second-hand chess dealers who issue regular, extensive catalogues.

One of the best is **Dale Brandreth, P.O. Box 151, Yorklyn, DE 19736, USA.**

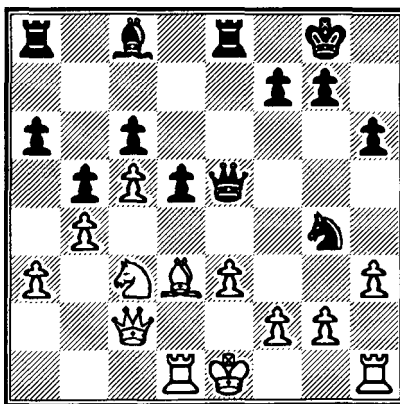
## 1952. Elegant miniatures

Wanted: nominations for little-known miniatures which are elegant, yet devoid of sacrifices.

## 1953. A Capablanca loss

Compilers of complete games volumes are often undecided about whether to include game fragments. Here is one that is seldom seen anywhere:

Capablanca-NN, simultaneous exhibition, Moscow, 1935.



With Black to move, play went 17...Qh5

18.Be2 Qh4 19.Bxg4 Bxg4 20.Rd4 Rxe3 + 21.Kf1 Re2 22.Nxe2 Bxe2 + 23.Kxe2 Qxd4, and Black won by continuing ...a5. (Source: 64, 3/1935, inside front cover.)

## 1954. Pillsbury's last game

On p. 10 of the November 1992 *Chess Life* Andy Soltis said that Pillsbury's last published game was against Marshall in 1904. Not so. C.N. 1673 (July-August 1988) gave the score of Pillsbury-Edward Hymes, Philadelphia, May 1905, which had been printed in the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* of 18 June 1905 and the June 1905 *American Chess Bulletin* (p. 226). Mr. Soltis was therefore also wrong to suggest on p. 50 of his 1990 book on Pillsbury, written with Ken Smith, that the Hymes game "has apparently been lost."

## 1955. American Chess Journal

Anyone interested in chess history and literature should subscribe to a new publication, the *American Chess Journal*. The first issue, which appeared at the beginning of 1993, amounts to an elegant 127-page softcover book with an impressive range of scholarly articles. There is an excellent 16-page piece by Hanon Russell on New York 1927, which resolves several historical enigmas thanks to the documentation in his collection. Patrick Wolff presents a 33-page article on the 1992 match between Anand and Ivanchuk, at which he acted as the Indian player's second. The *Journal's* book reviews are healthily demanding and a far cry from the standard desultory cliches. For example, Christopher Chabrieau-

(Continued on page 30)

## CHESS SCENE by David Middleton



# Three From Linares

by M Zoran Ilc

**L**uis Renteros, the enthusiastic organizer of the Linares tournament, values hard work and beauty in chess and is willing to pay to see it. He must have been more than satisfied with the hard fights, fresh ideas and beautiful games this year. The first two games demonstrate a real rarity in high-level tournaments: the Queen Sacrifice. The first game, Ivanchuk-Kramnik, sees rising star Vladimir Kramnik pull off a positional Queen sacrifice at the game's decisive moment and his brilliant finish will earn this game a high place among the year's best.

In the second game Anatoly Karpov caps his attack with a nice Queen sac that will make those White-to-move-and-win quizzes for years to come.

We see the more familiar Karpov in our third game: no Queen sac, but deep opening preparation and positional mastery followed by wonderful endgame technique.

Kramnik (age 17) is a new name among today's top players and his experience against the world's leading players is still limited, so it's no wonder that his game at Linares attracted special attention. By the way, I do not have a single game between Ivanchuk and Kramnik in my database.

SI 25.7 Sicilian Sozin B57

GM Vassily Ivanchuk  
GM Vladimir Kramnik

Linares (6) 1993

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Bc4 Qb6

This continuation is popular among players who want to avoid theoretical discussions in the sharp lines of the Velimirovic Attack, where novelties on moves 20-30 are quite common. The move played offers chances for both sides and the outcome of the game is seldom

the result of home preparation.

7.Nb3 e6 8.Bf4

A rarely seen continuation. White has played Bc4 and must lose a tempo after 8...Ne5. 8.Bf4 is more reasonable in the line: 1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Bg5 Qb6 7.Nb3 e6 8.Bf4 Ne5.

8...Ne5 9.Be2

ECO mentions only 9.Bb5 +.

9...a6 10.Bg3?!

White's dark-squared Bishop chooses the wrong diagonal. His idea of supporting the e5-push with the Bishop on g3 is not sound. The classic setup with the Bishop on e3 is a better alternative.

10...h5!

Black reacts to White's experimental, but toothless, Bishop maneuver in the best possible way. It's not too early to say that White's natural advantage has evaporated. 10...h5! is indicative of Black's ambitions in this game due in part to Ivanchuk's poor form at the beginning of the event.

11.h3

11.Bh4? falls prey to the trick 11...Nxe4! 12.Nxe4 Qb4 +.

11...Qc7 12.f4

Since White is unable to prevent ...Nc4, the text should not be put off.

12...Nc4 13.Bxc4 Qxc4 14.Qf3 h4 15.Bh2 Bd7 16.O-O-O Rc8

The best plan. For the time being Black leaves the King in the center, avoids ...Be7 and focuses his attention on the c-file.

17.Rhe1

17.Rhf1!? may be preferable.

17...b5 18.Qf2

Defending the c2-square and getting the Queen off the a8-h1 diagonal to avoid ...Bc6 after e4-e5.

18...Qc7

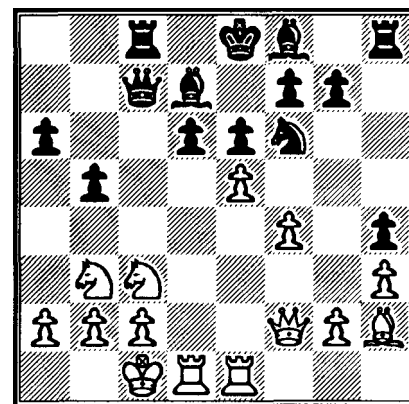
18...b4? is premature because of 19.Rd4 and 20.Rxb4.

19.e5?!

A committal move that demands precise calculation. The further course of the game shows that White saw one crucial move less.

Was White's action on the c-file forced by Black's threat to seize the initiative with ...b4? In retrospect, it is easier to criticize this move than to suggest a better one. Perhaps White's chances lay in the complications that would follow 19.a3 d5 (Black also has the more peaceful 19...a5

at his disposal) 20.exd5 (20.e5 Bxa3 21.bxa3 Qxc3 22.exf6 Qxb3) 20...Bxa3 or 19.Rd4 a5 20.a3 d5. This certainly deserves a more thorough analysis in order to arrive at a final assessment. Multiple possibilities are difficult to calculate even in analysis and still less over the board. In such situations one is forced to rely on experience, intuition and general principles.

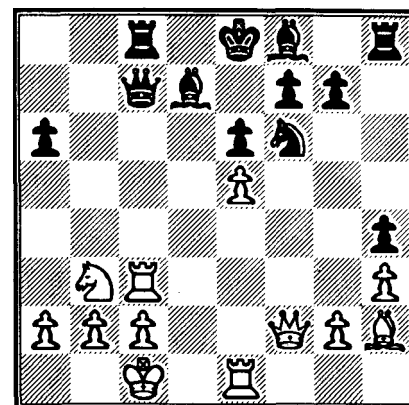


19...b4 20.Rd3

When Ivanchuk played 19.e5, he probably relied on this possibility, but the idea is convincingly refuted. However, the alternatives don't look so promising either, e.g., 20.Ne4 Nxe4 21.Rxe4 d5 or 20.exf6 bxc3 21.fxg7 cxb2 + 22.Kb1 Bxg7 23.f5 e5 and Black has the advantage in both cases.

20...dxe5 21.fxe5 bxc3 22.Rxc3

White probably expected the line: 22...Qb8 23.Rxc8 + Bxc8 24.Rf1! (after 24.exf6 Qxh2 there is no compensation) 24...Nd5 25.Qxf7 + Kd8 26.Nd4 Qb6 27.Bg1 and White's active pieces outweigh the material deficit.



22...Qxc3!!

An excellent positional Queen sacrifice.

23.bxc3 Ba3 + 24.Kd2

Heading for the corner by 24.Kb1 is still met by 24...Nd5.

## 24...Nd5

This Knight can't be dislodged and it will frustrate White's heavy pieces until the end of the game. A comparison of the disposition and potential of the opposing forces leads to the inescapable conclusion that Black is much better. Especially striking is the sad h2-Bishop. Of course, Black still has precise work ahead. One misstep could spoil everything.

## 25.Re4

White seeks salvation in active play, but it's difficult to find a weak spot in Black's camp. In order to create a concrete object of attack White needs lots of time. On the other hand, his own house will soon be in flames. Another active try, 25.Qa7, collapses after the simple 25...Rxc3 with the idea 26.Qxa6? Rxc2+ 27.Kd1 (27.Kxc2 Nb4+) 27...Rxa2 28.Qa8+ Ke7 29.Qxh8 Nc3 mate.

## 25...Rxc3

Bl- k- winnin- p'an is c'ear: doub'- the Rooks along the c-file and attack the c2-pawn. White seems helpless to prevent this.

## 26.Rg4

A desperate attempt to create counterplay. Also hopeless is 26.Rxh4 O-O 27.Qe2 (intending 28.Qh5) 27...Be7 28.Re4 Bg5+. The straightforward 27...Rfc8 also wins.

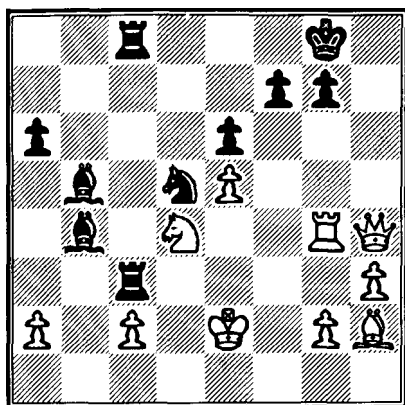
## 26...O-O 27.Qxh4 Rfc8 28.Nd4

28.Rxg7+ doesn't lead to salvation: 28...Kx7 29.Q5+ Kf8 30. h6+ Ke8 31.Qh8+ Bf8.

## 28...Bb4! 29.Ke2

If 29.Ke1, then 29...Ne3.

## 29...Bb5+!



## 30.Nxb5

Or 30.Kf2 Rxc2+! 31.Nxc2 Rxc2+ 32.Kf3 (32.Kg1 Rc1+ 33.Kf2 Be1+) 32...Be2+ 33.Ke4 Rc4 mate.

30...Rxc2+ 31.Kf3 axb5 32.Rxb4 Nxb4 33.Qxb4 R8c3+ 0-1

## QI 10.4 Queen's Indian E18

GM Anatoly Karpov  
GM Valery Salov

Linares (1) 1993

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.g3 Bb7 5.Bg2 Be7 6.Nc3 Ne4 7.Bd2

The Opocensky Variation. Several Karpov-Salov games have featured this topical variation, most notably, Rotterdam 1989: Karpov lost the game and his chance of winning the World Cup. The last two duels, Reykjavik 1991 and Madrid 1992, have been won by Karpov.

7...Bf6 8.O-O O-O 9.Rc1 c5

In modern tournament practice many players build their opening repertoire around one main line and play different continuations depending upon the circumstances, i.e., the opponent, results of previous encounters, tournament standing, etc.—all play a part in the choice. Salov, depending on mood, has played here 9...c5, 9...d5 and, twice against Karpov, 9...d6. Perhaps bored with the positions arising after 9...d6 which usually feature a long period of exhausting maneuvering, Salov chooses the sharp 9...c5.

10.d5

A logical advance introduced by six-time U.S. Champion Walter Browne.

10...exd5 11.cxd5 Nxd2 12.Nxd2 d6 13.Nde4!

13.Nc4 is less efficient because of 13...Ba6.

13...Be7

At the Malta Olympiad 1980, Gert Ligterink of the Netherlands lost a beautiful miniature against Kasparov after 13...Re8?!

14.f4 Nd7

One of the pioneer games in this line is the well-known game Pinter-Beliavsky, Lucerne 1985, in which Black chose 14...Na6?! and was soon exposed to attack after 15.f5! Bf6 16.Nxf6+ Qxf6 17.Ne4 Qe5 18.f6 Rfe8 19.fxg7 f5 20.Nc3 Ne7 21.e4! The only alternative to the text is 14...Bc8.

15.-4-6 16.-4

White can refrain from this reaction and proceed consistently on the kingside with 16.g5 b5 17.Ng3 Re8 18.h4 Bf8 19.h5 as in Sneider-Beliavsky, USSR (ch) 1990 (1-0 in 37).

16...Re8

ECO suggests the more ambitious 16...b5, but this is unsupported by analysis. Black used this idea a couple of moves later and the results were not encouraging.

17.g5 Bf8 18.Kh1

A useful move typical of Karpov.

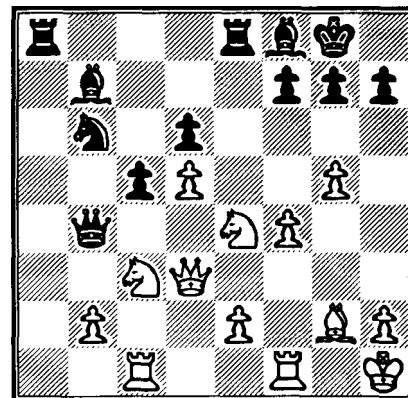
18...b5

Clearly, Black must do something in order to parry White's aspirations on the kingside. Salov feels that ...Rb8, ...Bc8 is too slow, so he chooses a more radical solution. The idea of the pawn sacrifice is to obtain active play as fast as possible and to attempt to besiege White's sensitive d5-pawn.

9.axb5 axb5 20.Nxb5 Qb6 21.Nbc3 Qb4

A reasonable move, but perhaps 21...Ba6!? should have been tried to prevent the rapid transfer of White's Queen to the kingside.

22.Qd3! Nb6



It was not easy for Black to make a choice concerning the future of his Knight. He opts for an active post which is consistent with 18...b5, but abandons control of the vital e5- and f6-squares. Were there any better alternatives? 22...Ba6? is out of the question, because after 23.Qg3! Qxb2? 24.Rb1 Qa3 (24...Qc2 25.Rfc1 wins) 25.Ra1 Qb3 26.Rfb1 Qc4 (26...Qc2 27.Ra2) 27.Ra4 the Black Queen is trapped. Perhaps 22...Kh8!? would be useful, but after playing it, the Knight dilemma remains.

23.Qg3!

Now Black knows that his strategy of ...b5 is a bit risky. Notice the dominant position of the Knight on e4.

23...Kh8

The d5-pawn is forbidden fruit: 23...Nxd5? 24.Nxd5 Bxd5 25.Nf6+ gxf6 26.gxf6+ Kh8 27.Bxd5 Ra7 28.Qg5 and



Black is not able to parry 29.Rg1.

#### 24.Rcd1

White locks down the d5-pawn and the showdown on the kingside commences.

#### 24...Nc4?

This is not easy to understand. If not an oversight, the move is probably intended to weaken the coordination of White's Knights. But this is obviously a slow plan as is 24...c4, 25...Ra5. 24...Qb3 doesn't alter the course of events either, since White just proceeds with 25.g6 as in the game. The d5-pawn is still indirectly protected, because after 25...Nxd5 26.Nd2! Black loses a piece and if 25...Bxd5 26.Nxd5 and the Queen on b3 is hanging. 24...Bc8 (with the idea of 25...Bf5) 25.f5 Re5 offers the stiffest resistance.

#### 25.b3 Nb6 26.g6!

White finds the quickest way to a decisive attack.

#### 2. fxc6

Both 26...hxc6 27.Qh3 + Kg8 28.Ng5 and 26...f6 27.gxh7 (with the idea 28.Nxf6) lose even faster.

#### 27.f5!

White takes full advantage of the absence of Black's pieces from the kingside.

27...gxf5 28.Rxf5 Nd7 29.Rdf1 Ne5 30.R5f4 Qb6 31.Ng5 Ng6? 32.Nf7 + Kg8 33.Qxg6! 1-0

### QI 5.3 Queen's Indian E15

GM Anatoly Karpov

GM Alexander Beliavsky

Linares (3) 1993

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.g3 Ba6 5.b3 Bb4 + 6.Bd2 Be7 7.Bg2 c6 8.Bc3 d5 9.Ne5 Nfd7 10.Nxd7 Nxd7 11.Nd2 O-O 12.O-O

It is quite difficult to achieve anything against Black's solid c6-d5 structure. This reliable line is in the repertoire of many Grandmasters. Both Karpov and Beliavsky are very experienced with this position from both sides. Therefore, an interesting theoretical battle can be expected. Who will be the one to unleash a novelty?

#### 12...Rc8 13.e4 c5

This is the most thematic continuation. Also seen are 13...dxc4 14.bxc4 b5 and 13...b5.

14.exd5 exd5 15.dxc5 dxc4 16.c6 cxb3 17.Re1

A well-known theoretical position has arisen which is familiar to both players. 17.Nc4 gives White less

chances to fight for the advantage. In Karpov-Polugaevsky, Haninge 1990, Black quickly obtained equal play after 17...b2! 18.Bxb2 Bxc4 19.Qg4 Bf6 20.Bxf6 Qxf6 21.Qxc4 Ne5. Beliavsky improved on this line for White against Lobron (Munich 1991) with 19.exd7. Though White won that game, it should be noted that Black missed the strongest line: 19...Rc7 20.Be5 Rc5 21.Re1 Be6 22.Qd4 Qxd7! (Lobron played 22...Rxe5?!) 23.Qxd7 Bxd7 24.Bxg7 Kxg7 25.Rxe7 Rfd8 26.Rd1 Bh3!, equal.

#### 17...Bb5 18.axb3

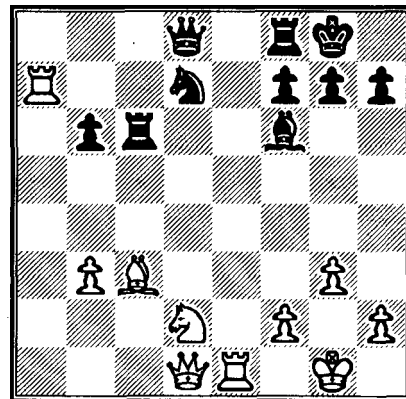
Tactical fireworks went off in Yusupov-Sax, Rotterdam 1989, after 18.Nxb3 Bxc6 19.Bxg7 Kxg7 20.Nd4 Bxg2 21.Nf5 + Kh8 22.Rxe7 Bh3 23.Qd4 + Ne5 24.Qxe5 + f6 25.Qe2! Bxf5! 26.Rd1 Bg4! Draw.

#### 18...Bxc6

The problems Black faces in this game might make the adherents of this line pay a bit more attention to 18...a5 as seen in Gelfand-Van der Wiel, Wijk aan Zee 1992 (*Informant* 53/513).

#### 19.Bxc6 Rxc6 20.Rxa7 Bf6

If 20...Rxc3?, then White wins by 21.Nb1 Rc7 22.Rxc7 Qxc7 23.Rxc7 Rd8 24.Qd5. 20...Nf6 is less solid. This assessment is based on the following two games: 21.Qf3 Qd5 22.Rxe7 Qxf3 23.Nxf3 Rxc3 24.Ng5 Rxb3 25.Nxf7/+ Karpov-Kortchnoi, Tilburg 1991, and 21...Qc8 22.Nb1! Bd8 23.Kg2 Re6 24.Qb7!, Chernin-I. Farago, Hungary 1992.



#### 21.Nc4!

Here it is! This novelty is an improvement on the game Novikov-Stempin, Polanica Zdroj 1989, where White played 21.Ne4, got no advantage and agreed to a draw on the 28th move. The main point is that 21.Nc4 closes the file for the Black Rook, Ne4 closes the White Rook's file. Of course, this difference favors White.

#### 21...Nc5?

Faced with an unpleasant surprise, Beliavsky immediately makes a mistake. His idea is sensible: reduce the material on the board as fast as possible. But this won't go so smoothly as might appear at first sight. Whether 21.Nc4 is only a microscopic improvement or a theoretical novelty that will change the general assessment of the line will be shown by testing the line 21...Bxc3 22.Rxd7 Qf6 23.Re3 with the idea Qd5, Rf3. One shouldn't ask

whether White is better, but how big his advantage is. Perhaps it is not so big, but if Karpov is playing, things should be considered differently. In his hands the assessment  $+=$  can easily transmute into a  $+ -$ . Speaking of gradation, do the symbols  $\approx$  and  $+ -$  have the same meaning where Karpov is concerned?

#### 22.Qxd8!

22...Bxd8 is the kind of a move that nobody likes to play, even though it avoids immediate loss of the b-pawn. Anyway, after 23.Bb4 Black's problems still remain and he would have a very unpleasant endgame, although the further course wouldn't be so forcing as in the game.

#### 22...Rxd8 23.Bxf6 Rxf6 24.b4 Ne6

The drawbacks of 21...Nc5? are clearly visible after only three moves. The alternatives also lose material: 24...Nd3? 25.Rd7!, winning; 24...b5 25.bxc5 bxc4 26.Rc1/+; 24...Nb3 25.Re3 Nc1 (25...Nd4 26.Rd7! Nf3+ 27.Kg2/+ -) 26.Rb7/+ (26.Ra1 Re6!).

#### 25.Nxb6 Ng5 26.Rd7!

Black's 8th-rank weaknesses help White solve his temporary problem, i.e., coordinating his pieces. 26.Rd7 would also have followed 25...Nd4.

#### 26...Nf3+ 27.Kf1 Rb8 28.Red1

White is a clear pawn up, but that's not all. Other favorable elements such as a Rook on the seventh and a better King are useful winning tools.

#### 28...Kf8

Black wants his King to be close to the b-pawn.

#### 29.Nd5 Re6 30.Nc7!

The concrete approach to the position. Escaping Black's threat of ...Ne5 and ...Rd6, White takes decisive action.

#### 30...Rh6

Not a promising position for the Rook, but the options were pretty limited. This attempt to improvise tactics is doomed to failure.

#### 31.h4 g5

Clearly, 31...Rxb4 loses the Rook after

a couple of checks.

#### 32.hxg5 Nxg5

The position after the exchange of one pair of Rooks with 32...Rh1+ is also hopeless.

#### 33.R1d5!

Another Karpovian move. Now Black is unable to parry White's concrete threats.

#### 33...Ne4

Or 33...Ne6 34.Rf5 Nd8 35.b5 Rh1+ 36.Kg2 Rb1 37.Re5, winning for White.

#### 34.Rd8+

The beginning of an elegant finish.

#### 34...Rxd8 35.Rxd8+ Kg7

35...Ke7 loses to 36.Re8+ Kd7 37.Rxe4 Kxc7 38.Re7+.

#### 36.Ne8+ Kg6 37.Kg2! f6

37...Rh5 38.f3! Nc3 (if 38...Nf6, then 39.Rd6 wins) 39.Rd6+ Kg5 40.f4+ Kg4 41.Nf6+.

#### 38.Rd7 Rh5 39.Rg7+ Kh6 40.Re7! f5

Or 40...Re5 41.Nxf6! Rxe7 42.Ng8+.

#### 41.Re6+ Kg5 1-0

■

# TACTICS FROM OUR MAIL

by IM Nikolay Minev

I am always happy to receive letters from our readers. As you would expect, I am often sent tactical examples which, if they are original, I enjoy. I am less pleased with long opening analyses and I really don't have the time to answer.

The following game, sent by Mr. Jack O'Keefe of Ann Arbor, Michigan, is a good example of my favorite type. A spectacular example, not considered before.

KL 80.3 King's Indian E60

John P. Zilic  
Jack O'Keefe

Milwaukee (North Central Open) 1957

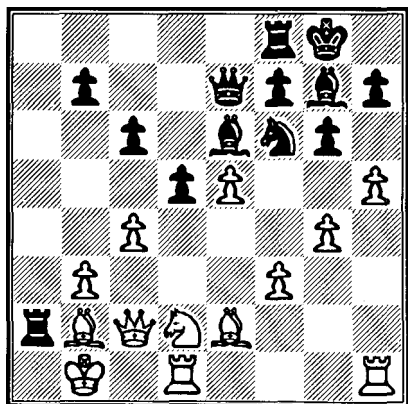
1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 a6 3.b3 Bg7 4.Bb2 O-O 5.d4 d6 6.Nbd2?! e5 7.e4 exd4 8.Nxd4 Nbd7 9.Be2

If White's plan is castling long, better is immediately 9.Qc2.

9...Nc5 10.f3 c6 11.Qc2 Ne6 12.Nxe6?! Bxe6 13.g4 d5 14.O-O-O a5 15.h4 a4 16.h5 axb3 17.axb3 Ra2! 18.e5 Qe7!!

The winning idea. Because 19.exf6 Bxf6 is losing for White, Black gains an important tempo to bring the second Rook into the attack. But the point is two moves ahead.

19.Kb1



19...Rfa8! 20.exf6 Qxf6!!

White obviously overlooked this thematic Queen sacrifice, considering only 20...Bxf6? 21.Bxf6! and wins.

21.Bxf6 Ra1+! 22.Kb2

If 22.Bxa1 Rxa1 mate.

22...Bxf6+ 0-1

For if 22.Qc3 R8~2 mate. As mentioned by Mr. O'Keefe, this game can be a footnote to the classic mate in the game Euwe-Loman, *Inside Chess* Vol. 3, Issue 5.

Some of the letters include not only games, but also valuable information. I wish to present one of them in full.

Dear Dr. Minev,

Recently I played a game in which I forked my opponent's Rooks with my Queen. I'm enclosing a copy of this game. While searching for your article on that theme, I found in IC [vol. 5], issue 7, p.29, the game Cherskikh-Cherepkov, USSR 1965. You might be interested to know that years ago Bobby Fischer annotated that game for the chess column he had in *Boys Life* magazine. It was good to see that game again! Thank you!

Best wishes,

Paul Weaver, Portland, Oregon.

Naturally, I'm interested in these annotations. Who will send me a copy of your book for the game, it is more interesting as a rare opening variation.

IG 2.9 Giuoco Piano C53

Paul Weaver  
Dean Rommeo

Portland (G/15) 1993

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.c3 f5

I don't remember a game in the last twenty years with this old continuation.

5.d4

ECO offers only 5.d3, leading to

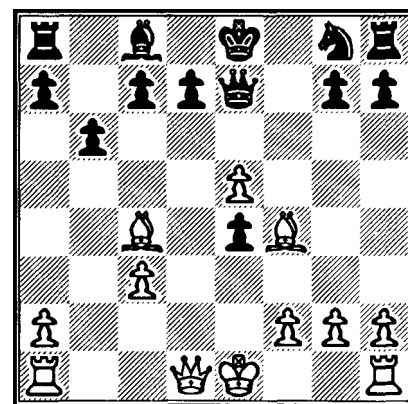
White's advantage after 5...Nf6 6.b4 Bb6 7.a4 a6 8.O-O d6 9.Nbd2 Qe7 10.Ba3 Be6 11.b5! Perhaps Black has something in mind, but I don't see how the line can be convincingly improved. Anyhow, obviously surprised, White uses the standard active plan for the Giuoco Piano.

5...exd4

A novelty with a dubious value. The old opening books (more than fifty years ago) recommend 5...fxe4 6.Nxe5 Nxe5 7.Qh5+ (if 7.dxe5 Qh4 8.O-O c6 9.Qe2 d5 10.exd6 Nf6 with attack) 7...Ng6 8.Bxg8 Rxg8 9.dxc5 d5 10.cxd6 Qxd6 11.O-O Bd7 12.Be3 O-O-O with equal chances.

6.cxd4 Bb4+ 7.Nc3 fxe4 8.Ne5 Nxe5 9.dxe5 Bxc3+ 10.bxc3 Qe7 11.Bf4 b6??

A blunder in a very difficult position.



12.Bxg8! Rxg8 13.Qd5 Rf8 14.Qxa8 Kd8 15.Bg3 Qc5 16.O-O?

White wins immediately by 16.Bh4+. But this is a 15-minute game!

16...e3 17.Bh4+ Ke8 18.Qxc8+ and White soon won.

Mr. Eduardo C. Bauza-Mercere from Briarwood, New York: "After reading yours and Seirawan's book *Take my Rooks*, I noticed that the games Redolfi-Eliskases and Canoba-Eliskases, both San Nicolas (Argentina) 1957, were not included. Eliskases not only won both games with the double sacrifice in the same tournament, but Redolfi had sacrificed his Rooks first! That should be surely unique."

Thanks for these excellent games which are not easily accessible. Indeed, the first example, in which both players sacrifice both Rooks, is a unique demonstration of this tactical theme. As for the book, it is available directly from *Inside Chess*.





(Continued from page 18)

jects *The Polgar Sisters: Training or Genius* by Cathy Forbes to an eight-page scrutiny. (Here we must declare an "interest" in the *Journal*, as the contributor of a survey of recent Alekhine books.)

The *ACJ*, edited by Chabris, Timothy Hanke and Wolff, is scheduled to appear three times a year. Within the U.S. single copies cost \$12 postpaid and a three-issue subscription is \$30. The respective rates for other countries are \$14 and \$36 in Canada or Mexico and \$16 and \$48 elsewhere. It's quite different from any other chess publication of the 1990s, except for *Schach-Journal* (published by Edition Marco, Berlin). Frank Brady's *Chess-world*, which ran for three issues in 1964, seems the nearest English-language equivalent.

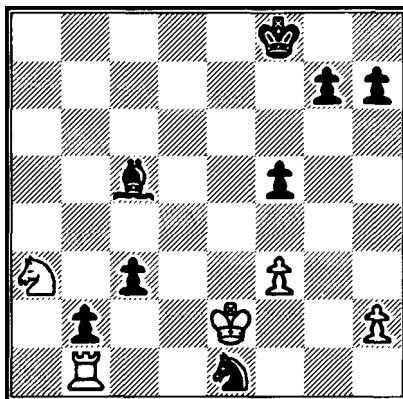
Address: *American Chess Journal*, Post Office Box 2967, Harvard Square Station, Cambridge, MA 02238, USA.

## 1957. Little-known photographs

Over the years we have built up a substantial library of little-known photographs of chess masters, particularly from the period 1900-1950. Authors and publishers with specific requirements are invited to contact us.

## 1958. Critical moments

Pages 234-237 of *Chess with the Masters* by Martin Beheim (London and New York, 1963) gives the game Fine-Keres, AVRO 1938. After 39 moves, the following position arose:



The American's move 40.Kxe1 is criticized as inferior to 40.Rxe1, which, it is claimed, would have drawn. Then Beheim comments:

"The consequences of a tiny slip like this may have affected the whole of modern chess history. For Fine tied with Keres in this great AVRO tournament, but the application of the tie-breaking system gave Keres the official right to challenge for the world championship.

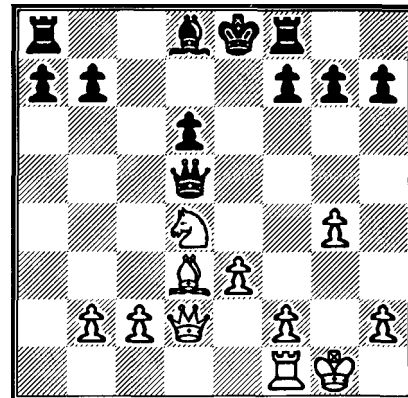
Had Fine been the winner, it is quite possible that his American supporters would have found the backing for a title match with Alekhine—and Fine would have had excellent chances against an Alekhine who was, in 1938, well past his peak. It is scarcely exaggerating to suggest that Reuben Fine came within one move of becoming the first world champion from the United States.

What actually happened was that Fine, disappointed by not winning the AVRO tournament and in his inability to dislodge Reshevsky from the United States championship, gradually withdrew from international chess."

We have lost count of the fallacies in this fanciful speculation about the consequences of a game played as early as round seven out of fourteen. Can readers quote better examples of decisive positions in chess history?

## 1960. Combinations

What constitutes a combination? Many books claim that a sacrifice is essential, but Cecil Purdy used the following position to dispute that:



White, to play, wins by 1.Bb5+ Ke7 2.Nf5+ Ke6 3.Nxg7+ etc. He has made no sacrifices, but "a succession of threats winding up with the capture of the netted piece." See p. 201 of *C.J.S. Purdy: His Life, His Games and His Writings* by J. Hammond and R. Jamieson (Melbourne, 1982).

Other illustrative positions would be welcome. Do readers agree with Purdy that "combinations are characterized by violent moves, but not necessarily sacrifices?" ■